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## Chevron awarded refinery design

By John Rossant  
RIYADH, Sept. 1 — Chevron Research Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California, has been awarded the process design contract for Aramco's domestic refinery in Ju'aymah, company sources said Monday.  
The 250,000 barrel-a-day refinery will be used exclusively to meet the Kingdom's growing demand for petroleum products, and will become the largest domestically-oriented refinery in Saudi Arabia after Ras Tanura.  
The estimated costs of the refinery are in the region of \$2.5 billion, and it is scheduled to be onstream in 1986. The Bechtel Corporation of San Francisco recently won a contract worth nearly \$20 million from Aramco for preliminary engineering work on the Ju'aymah facility. The contract with Chevron will not be fixed-cost, as was that of Bechtel, but will be on a costs-reimbursable basis. Aramco will pay Chevron a lump-sum royalty for hydrocracker technology and will buy the large catalyst directly from Chevron.  
The start of design work for the refinery is the culmination of a one-year study by task force which included experts from Petromin, Chevron, Texaco, Exxon, Mobil and Aramco. The site of Ju'aymah, a few kilometers from the large Aramco complex at Ras Tanura, was chosen. The group calculated that an east coast location would save the Kingdom between SR50 million and 130 million as opposed to siting the facility on the Red Sea.  
Significantly, the refinery will be the first in Saudi Arabia devoted exclusively to refining heavy grades of crude oil. Crude from the Manifa fields will be used to prime the refinery.  
The Ju'aymah refinery will join other expanded and grassroots domestic refineries that the Kingdom has planned in an effort to meet the explosive growth in demand for petroleum products. The skyrocketing use of motor vehicles and energy-intensive industrial plants has brought domestic consumption close to 500,000 barrels a day. In 1970 consumption was less than a tenth of that. By 1985 it is expected to top 1.5 million barrels a day, according to sources in Petromin. This year, Saudi per capita petroleum consumption exceeds that of the United States, and is growing at some 30 per cent a year.

## Japan lends Pakistan \$75m

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 1 (AP) — Japan signed four notes on Monday to extend a total of \$75 million in economic assistance to Pakistan. Japanese Ambassador Taseo Suzuki and Pakistani Economic Affairs Secretary Aftab Ahmad Khan signed the notes in a ceremony attended by Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito who is on a three-day visit to Pakistan.  
Earlier this year, Japan announced it would double its annual economic aid to Pakistan to \$143 million for the 1981 fiscal year, ending June 30, 1981.  
Former Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda presented that aid package during a visit to Pakistan as special envoy of the late Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira soon after the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Monday's agreement covers \$53.9 million pledged in the \$143 million package.  
Monday's agreements provide: \$53.9 million for commodity imports, \$15.7 million for import of road construction machinery, \$2.7 million for a workshop for repairing vehicles, and \$2.7 million for purchase of insecticides for Pakistan's malaria eradication program. The loans are for 30 years, including a 10 year grace period, with an interest rate of 2.75 per cent a year.

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DEPARTING: King Khaled shakes hands with senior military personnel in Tabuk before leaving for Taif. Mecca governor Prince Majed (right), looks on.

## King Hussein, Pope discuss Jerusalem

CASTEL, Gandolfo, Italy Sept. 1 (AP) — King Hussein of Jordan met with Pope John Paul II on Monday to discuss Israel's formal annexation of Jerusalem. The Vatican did not disclose the agenda of the 30-minute meeting, which it described as "private," but a Vatican source said "you can imagine what they discussed."  
Pope John Paul has not commented publicly on the recent action by the Israeli parliament to formally annex Jerusalem.  
But in June the Vatican warned that "any unilateral act" to modify the status of the city would be a serious matter. The Vatican has been calling for legal safeguards enforced by an international body to guarantee the religious rights of Jews, Muslims and Christians in the city.  
King Hussein, accompanied by Queen Noor, flew in from Amman to see the Pope before going on to London for a private visit.  
After his meeting, the king introduced his son, Prince Abdullah, 18, to the pontiff. The king then held talks with the Vatican's secretary of state, Italian Cardinal Agostino Casaroli.  
In Alpbach, western Austria, former Israeli defense minister Moshe Dayan said the decision of Menachem Begin to move his government seat to Jerusalem was not judicious. At a press conference, Monday Dayan added that, with regard to relations between the United States, Israel and Egypt, one could not expect any basic decisions in the near future because of election campaigning now in the United States, and, later, in Israel.  
Dayan also affirmed that Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat did not want a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, but rather a state where Arabs and Jews would live together.  
he said that Israel was against such a state because Arabs would form a majority, which would mean the end of the Jewish state. Dayan was in Austria for the annual "European Forum," a gathering of numerous political figures.  
The question of Jerusalem will be raised again with the Pope during a meeting Saturday with Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak, now on a six-nation European tour, Egyptian sources said.

U.S. mediator called "the most significant questions" connected with the autonomy talks.  
Until a final session planned for Tuesday, Linowitz said both he and Begin "will be thinking about the positions that have been presented."

## Dutch embassy now in Tel Aviv

THE HAGUE, Sept. 1 (R) — The Dutch government said Monday it has now moved its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, less than one week after announcing the decision which angered Israel. A foreign ministry spokesman said that the Netherlands' newly-appointed ambassador to Israel Iwan Vertakade, would stay in a Tel Aviv hotel until a residence was found for him. The former embassy in Jerusalem would probably continue to function as consulate, he added.  
The Dutch cabinet, which had come under strong pressure from Arab states to move its embassy from the holy city, announced last Tuesday that it would shift its diplomatic mission to Tel Aviv. Arab countries had threatened to break off diplomatic and economic relations if this was not done.  
Government officials in Israel which recently declared Jerusalem to be the country's capital, attacked the move. The chairman of the ruling Likud Party, Abraham Sharir, described it last week as "a disgraceful surrender to oil pressure on the part of our best friend in Europe."

## Pakistan hits U.S. support for Israel

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 1 (AP) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi slammed American support for Israel Sunday, declaring that the "United States is being held hostage by the Jews." Japanese officials said Shahi made the remark during five and a half hours of talks with visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito.  
The Pakistani leader expressed concern with what he called the decline of American ability in the field of foreign affairs and complained that Washington was tilted too far in favor of Israel, he said. Shahi, later traveled to nearby Rawalpindi for Ito's talks with President Gen. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq.  
The Japanese officials, briefing accom-

## Suharto opens conference of Muslim press

JAKARTA, Sept. 1 (Agencies) — President Suharto of Indonesia Monday officially opened the first congress of the world Islamic press attended by more than 300 delegates from 50 countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). In his address to the conference, Suharto said imbalances in the international flow of information cause "misunderstanding and injustice" in the world.  
"Whether you like it or not, we are being flooded by news and world opinions that are colored by the interests of the developed nations," he said.  
Suharto also referred in his speech to the recent Israeli decision to declare Jerusalem, as Israel's capital. "We are opposed to the annexation of Jerusalem. This has deeply hurt the feelings of all Muslims in the world," Suharto said.  
The president also reiterated Indonesia's support for the Arab struggle to liberate Jerusalem.  
The three-day conference is sponsored by the Rabitat al-Islam al-Islami (the World Muslim League).  
Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic conference, called for the establishment of "a new world order of communication."  
He said that industrialized countries produced nearly 80 per cent of the world news but devoted less than 30 per cent of their information to Muslim countries, which have a total population of more than one billion.  
"Apart from this highly reduced information, in terms of quantity, produced by the giant foreign agencies, one must also insist on the partisan if not hostile and wholly mendacious character of information involving the Islamic world," he said.

## Israel accused of bid against Dean

BEIRUT, Sept. 1 (AFP) — The attempted assassination here on Wednesday of American Ambassador John Gunther Dean may have been instigated by Israel, two Beirut dailies said Monday. Lebanese government sources, Ambassador Dean escaped unhurt when his armored car was ambushed near the embassy by a group in a Mercedes who opened fire with automatic weapons and rockets.  
The government sources, quoted in the daily *Orient-Le Jour* and *Al Nahar*, said the theory of an Israeli plot could by no means be ruled out "since the American diplomat's statements condemning recent aggressions against Southern Lebanon ended by irking the Israelis, who sought to get rid of this opponent or have him transferred elsewhere."  
The sources added: The Israeli authorities are mainly put out by the persistence with which Dean has been seeking his government's effective support for legal Lebanese authorities and government troop deployment in the south.  
Noting that the ambassador believed that a Lebanese settlement depended on the re-establishment of a strong and respected central authority, the dailies pointed out that the re-establishment of a strong Lebanese state would go counter to Israeli plans for an eventual partition of Lebanon and the resettling of Palestinians there.

## Libya mediates Iraq-Syria rift

DAMASCUS, Sept. 1 (AP) — President Hafez Assad and Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qaddafi, have conferred on ways of relieving strained relations between Syria and Iraq, sources said Monday. The official news agency said the two leaders talked by telephone Sunday night, with Assad congratulating Qaddafi on the eleventh anniversary of the coup that brought the Libyan leader to power.  
Last week, Qaddafi sent a message to Assad in which he appealed for normalization of relations with Iraq. Iraq expelled all Syrian diplomats last month and accused them of hoarding weapons to be used for subversion in Iraq. Syria responded by deporting all Iraqi diplomats from Damascus. The strain in relations is a setback for Arab opposition to the American-sponsored Camp David peace treaty.

## Sultan briefs press King concludes visit to Tabuk

TAIF, Sept. 1 (SPA) — King Khaled returned here Monday after his tour of the Northern Province which saw him dedicating a new military hospital and witnessing a large-scale military parade.  
At the parade Monday, he was accompanied by Prince Abdul Mohsen, the governor of Medina, Defense Minister Prince Sultan, and Tabuk governor Prince Abdul Majeed, as well as many others.  
In the morning parade were some of the most modern defense equipment that the armed forces have acquired including tanks and anti-tank rockets, field guns and anti-aircraft weapons systems.  
From his jeep, where he was accompanied by Prince Sultan, Chief of Staff Gen. Muhammad Saleh Al Hammad, the commander of the royal guard Gen. Abdullah Al Busaili, and the commander of Tabuk Gen. Faleh Al Dhahiri, the King reviewed the troops.  
In a speech before the King, Gen. Dhahiri surveyed the accomplishments of the ministry. He said these were not confined to providing weapons and training, but also included hospitals, schools, ports and roads as part of their responsibility.  
He commended the work of Prince Sultan, saying he had made the armed forces a power to be reckoned with in defense of the security and stability of the country. He added that Prince Sultan never tired of developing and improving the armed forces because of his love and concern for them. He stressed the loyalty of the men and their readiness to do their utmost in protecting the Kingdom.  
On display in the parade were armored troop carriers, armored cars, M-60 and AMX-30 tanks, anti-tank rocket carriers,

mortar carriers, 115 mm field guns, 155 mm self-propelled field guns, Vulcan anti-aircraft guns, 140 mm anti-aircraft guns, and Hawk missiles, just to name a few. Lightning and F-5 warplanes flew overhead during the parade, while C-130 fuel tankers refueled two F-5s in flight.  
The hospital in the province, to be named after the King, is the eighth modern hospital to be built by the ministry of defense, according to Big. Dr. Reza Khalifa, director of the armed forces medical services, who was present during the ceremony. Two more hospitals are planned — in Khams Mushait and Dhahran — during the next three months. Dr. Khalifa said.  
Specialist services at the hospital are not restricted to military personnel only, he said. Rather, any citizen needing assistance can benefit from the facilities.  
The Tabuk hospital, costing SR90 million, has 110 beds. Eighteen smaller clinics also were built in various parts of the country for more commercial treatment.  
On Sunday, the King also opened a new horse racing club in the city and watched a show jumping demonstration. That night he attended a dinner in his honor hosted by the armed forces.  
At the end of the King's tour prince Sultan gave a press conference and dealt at length with the call for Jihad, holy struggle, called for recently by Crown Prince Fahd for the liberation of the holy city of Jerusalem and other occupied territories.  
He surveyed the accomplishment of the ministry of defense and discussed its future programs in various parts of the country including the acquisition of weapons systems.

## Sattam tells bank governors New economic order needed

RIYADH, Sept. 1 (SPA) — Deputy Governor of Riyadh Prince Sattam Monday urged the establishment of a new world economic order based on justice and fair play.  
The prince, who was inaugurating the Third Conference of the Governors of Central Banks and monetary authorities in Islamic states, reiterated the need for cooperation and solidarity among the Islamic countries. He said the Islamic society has an integrated and cooperative nature and its individuals look after the interests of each other within the framework of Islamic teachings.  
Reviewing the difficult economic and political situation in the Islamic world, Prince Sattam said most of the Islamic countries are still developing and suffer from instability in the world economic order. These crises continue to widen the gap between the industrially advanced nations and the developing Islamic countries.  
The prince reiterated the Kingdom's sin-

cere help in boosting trade exchange among the countries of the Islamic world. It would lead to increasing self-reliance on a collective basis, he said, and would further help stabilize export prices and bolster the productive capacities of the Islamic countries. Such cooperation is a basic thing, for unity among Muslims is a sacred obligation, he said.  
Prince Sattam added that the conference confirms Islamic solidarity and the work for collective economic progress for the Islamic community.  
The inaugural function was attended by among others, Prince Muhammad Al-Faisal, Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail, minister of finance and national economy; Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) and a number of high-ranking economic officials.  
Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Ouraishi, governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) and leader of the Kingdom's delegation, said the conference was part of a move  
Continued on page 2

وادي القمر  
قريباً جداً إن شاء الله  
انتم على موعد  
هدية الخريف  
بعد استكمال الدراسات الفنية  
ولم يبقَ إلا إعداد من مكان  
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مع تفتت سقاف  
هذه: اصطفا المرحوم في يوم بؤره  
وقالنا نسب لخدمه كاختر المرحوم برون تخير به

## Politics part of coming conference, Naif reports

RIYADH, Sept. 1 (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Naif Sunday said the third conference of Arab interior ministers did not discuss political matters, but rather delayed them until the coming conference when related studies would be completed.

"Burdened with responsibilities, we do not wish to discuss issues in which differences are expected to be more than agreements," Prince Naif said. The issue was not neglected because it occupies most of the ministers as well as officials in charge of security, he added. He said he hoped that the issue would be settled in future conferences.

King Khaled's guidance and that of Crown Prince Fahd gave the conference its impetus, Prince Naif said. The conference adopted parts of Prince Fahd's keynote speech. The final statement illustrated total adherence to the stand called for by Prince Fahd regarding Zionist aggressions, the nature of the challenges facing the Arab nation, and Arab policy required to confront the challenges.

Prince Naif said that the basic achievement of the conference was the preventive security plan to be put into action. The plan involves joint efforts of Arab countries and security cooperation between Arab countries with mutual borders to fight smuggling, drug traffic, and the like.

Prince Naif said one of the main points in the conference's statement was coping with contemporary security challenges facing Arab societies according to the integrated security principle. This was one of the major objectives of the conference, he added.

Establishing an Arab fund for financing the security plan and formation of the Arab Interior Ministers' Council, in the context of the Arab League, were some of the important decisions of the third Arab interior ministers' conference, Prince Naif said. The council's policy will be drawn in the fourth conference to be held in Morocco.

The conference set up a general secretariat for the council, and authorized the secretary general of the Collective Defense Organization to take charge temporarily until the interior ministers elect general secretariat members.

The conference, reaffirming the first interior ministers' conference decision regarding the transport of Arabs, recommended simplifying travel procedures for Arab nationals, with Palestinians especially to be treated equally as other Arab nationals.

Prince Naif said the conference decided to change the name of the Arab Social Defense Studies and Training Center to the Arab Security Studies and Training Center. Two institutions, the Higher Police Studies Institute and the Arab Social Defense Studies and Training Center, were merged by a previous conference. They were built by the Kingdom to serve all Arab security departments, before being renamed now as the Security

Studies and Training Center. The new center will provide advanced studies and training to officers and security men on police works, Prince Naif said.

He described the establishment of the center as the first achievement for the Arab League by joint Arab effort that serves the very important area of security. The center's board decided at its meeting in Taif a month ago to make the center a high level studies institution by recruiting Arab security experts, including those living in foreign countries.

The Kingdom's working paper in the conference included reassessments of some ideas and efforts that emerged between the second and third conferences. The participants found the Saudi Arabian proposal to be constructive, Prince Naif said. He added that the conference stressed that Sharia (Islamic Law) should be the base for criminal legislation, the security plan and the establishment of the Council of Arab Interior Ministers.

Of the citizens' responsibility toward security, he said that security was something to be shouldered by citizens and security men. "If this is not understood and practiced, then the security responsibility is incomplete," Prince Naif said.

"If citizens do not feel they are security men, and security men do not feel that they are citizens in the first place, then the gap could be noticed in the normal structure," he said.

Asked whether the conference decided that Sharia is the basic source for criminal legislation, Prince Naif said that the first conference of Arab interior ministers of interior had decided it. The third conference reemphasized that Sharia is the basis for criminal legislation, he added.

"We felt the desire and full satisfaction of our brothers that Sharia is a basic thing for the Arab nation as Muslims," he said. He said he hoped to see the Arab nation with similar policies and the Islamic Law as their basic and only legislation.

Deputy Interior Minister Dr. Ibrahim Al-Awaji commented on the important decisions of the conference and said that they resulted from the positive reactions of the delegates who participated in the conference.

### prayer times

	Tuesday	Mecca	Medina	Nejd
Fajr	4.51	4.48	4.21	
Ishraq	6.10	6.07	5.40	
Dhuhr	12.28	12.27	11.59	
Assr	3.52	3.56	3.26	
Maghreb	6.39	6.41	6.11	
Isha	8.09	8.11	7.41	



ARRIVAL: Pakistan's Ambassador to the Kingdom Najamul Saqib Khan greets a group of Pakistani Haj pilgrims who arrived at the Jeddah port this Monday morning. The ambassador urged the pilgrims to respect the rules and regulations of the Kingdom.

### S. Arabian team third in volleyball tourney

DAMASCUS, Sept. 1 (SPA) — The second Arab volleyball championship ended here Sunday with the Tunisian team winning the first position, the Syrian, second, and the Saudi Arabian third. A team from Kuwait was fourth. Results of the final matches are: Tunisia defeated Saudi Arabia 14-16, 15-3, 15-5, 15-7. Syria knocked Kuwait in all

three games, 16-14, 15-11, and 15-13.

The Tunisian team was awarded the championship cup and gold medals. The Syrian team was given a cup and silver medals while the Kingdom's team was awarded a cup and bronze medals.

From page 1

aimed at boosting Islamic solidarity, and gains impetus from King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd. He added that the conference is at a time when inflation has reached an unprecedented world record and the rate of economic growth has reached a low ebb. It has become imperative consequently, for the Islamic countries to cooperate in order to solve their economic problems and to be able to finance their development programs and improve the living standards of their peoples.

Ouraishi said a great many possibilities exist in Saudi Arabia to increase the volume of imports from the Islamic countries. The Kingdom's imports from these countries increased from SR 995 million in 1971 to SR 3.8 billion in 1978, a 21 percent annual hike.

He said the total remittance by expatriate workers in Saudi Arabia, which reached the figure of nearly SR 32 billion over the past five years, went to the Islamic world. The total remittance in 1979, which was more than SR 11 billion, was three times the total value of exports from the Islamic world to Saudi Arabia, he added. Besides remittances and manpower, he said, a wide scope range of activities exist for the Islamic countries to compete to obtain various types of contracts in both private and public sectors.

The SAMA governor urged economic integration among the Islamic countries, saying that some Islamic countries have so much agricultural and industrial potential that they can easily meet many of the requirements of the Islamic world.

### comment

By Ahmed Hamed Al-Ghamedi  
Al Medina

A few weeks ago, I read in a local newspaper that the airport of Al-Aqiq would be opened in the coming few weeks. I don't know how the correspondent of that newspaper in Baha got such an important news. A number of weeks have passed since, and the airport has not been dedicated yet. I think it should be necessary to ascertain the veracity of such matters, so that the correspondent and the newspaper he represents don't lose their credibility in their coverage of events.

According to my information about the airport, it has yet to have a number of public facilities completed while the approach roads are still to be constructed. I have not heard anything about these from the civil aviation authorities which give information about the airport projects from time to time.

Although I feel my colleague deserves a reprimand for publishing an inaccurate report about the said airport, I would like the civil aviation department to let us know as to when this airport would be put into service. It is an important project of the area and has become the main topic of discussion for the citizens every morning.

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## Government against move

## Libyans take over foreigner houses

TRIPOLI, Sept. 1 (AP) — The Libyan government will try to prevent its citizens from taking over homes of Americans and other foreign residents here, an official spokesman said Sunday. Libyans exerting what they call — people's will — have occupied luxury villas and other houses of between 100 and 200 foreigners in the past two years, according to Western sources here.

Some families have gone to the beach for the day and returned to find Libyans living in their houses. Abdulla Elmegri, the government director-general of foreign information, said in an interview with the Associated Press that the takeovers "are not generalized and are not accepted." He said that "the ultimate aim is that nobody should lose his house."

The evicted foreigners, including Americans, Britons, Italians and other nationalities, were made to leave homes they had rented from the government. After getting back their belongings, they normally stayed in a hotel at their employers' expense until they found a new house or apartment.

"We came back from a month in the States and found a Libyan army officer's wife in the living room," said one American. "We called the police but they couldn't help. The next day our furniture was piled in the front yard and we had to get a truck to move it."

The Libyans sometimes show papers saying they have a right to the home but they have often just broken in and set up house-keeping while the owner was away. If questioned, the squatters say they have the backing of the local "People's Committee." These

organizations, normally of 10 or fewer members, have been set up in each community and workplace to carry out the people's wishes as part of the long-term plan of Libya's radical leader Muammar Qaddafi, to put in effect what he calls direct democracy.

According to his theory of government, the masses should rule without legislatures or other traditional representatives. "Qaddafi has set up these committees but now he can't control them," one Western businessman said. "You keep telling people they have the power and finally they believe it." Since the end of May, a school for children of oil company employees has lost four of the 30 homes it rents for its teachers. Two of the teachers have returned to the United States as a result.

One U.S. oil company has lost five of its 48 homes in the past year. Several Westerners said they were having trouble recruiting people to work in Libya because of the housing problems. That in turn could hurt Libya's economy, which depends heavily on Western know-how. U.S. oil companies are partners with the Libyan government in firms produc-

ing 65 per cent of Libyan output of 1.75 million barrel a day.

Some businessmen have moved to the nearby island of Malta and commute every three weeks to have a secure home. Elmegri said people cannot be forced to leave their homes without a decision by the general housing organization. He hinted that jealousy may be the cause of the takeovers.

"Foreigners live in better homes than many Libyans," Elmegri said. Many of the takeovers have been in the hi Andalus area, a fashionable neighborhood on the Western side of this capital city.

Other difficulties face the 5,000 Americans living in Libya. Last December a crowd attacked and burned the U.S. embassy, which has since been closed. Some of the demonstrators called for the extradition of the late Shah Reza Pahlavi to Iran for trial.

In May more than 20 Americans were expelled from Libya on 24 hours notice after the U.S. State Department expelled four Libyan representatives on charges of harassing Libyan exiles in the United States.

## Arafat says

## Heavy Israeli bombs dropped on Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 1 (R) — Palestinian commander Yasser Arafat has charged the Israelis with having dropped some of the heaviest bombs so far on south Lebanon, weighing — 1600 kg — in attacks last week, the Palestine News Agency Wafa reported. In a speech at a graduation ceremony for

teachers, Arafat said the Israeli offensive — the biggest for two years — was aimed at occupying not only the strategic Beaufort castle, but also the stronghold of Nabatiyah.

"The (Israeli) planes dropped bombs some of which weighed 1600 kg among the heaviest so far — to help in their forces' safe retreat..." he said.

Meanwhile, more than 100 people were killed in acts of violence and 49 explosions were recorded in various parts of Lebanon

## Egypt still marks Libyan revolution

CAIRO, Sept. 1 (R) — Egypt Sunday had a public holiday to mark the anniversary of the 1969 revolution that brought to power the man who has since become its number one enemy — Col. Muammar Qaddafi of Libya. With the two countries locked in a propaganda war and martial law imposed along desert border, letters in the Cairo press demanded to know why Egypt continued to celebrate the day.

The holiday dates back to the short-lived federation of Egypt, Libya and Syria in the early 1970s. Since then relations have deteriorated to a point that Col. Qaddafi has called for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's overthrow and Sadat refers to the colonel as a menace.

The man Col. Qaddafi ousted, former King Idris, lives in exile here. One newspaper letter said instead of a celebration we should have a day of mourning to lament the king's downfall.

## 10th drill for Syrians

## Tlas supervises war games

DAMASCUS, Sept. 1 (AP) — Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas supervised war games staged by the Syrian Armed Forces Saturday to assess preparedness for a "war of liberation against Israel," the official Syrian News Agency SANA reported. It was the 10th drill with live ammunition in eight weeks, employing defense and offense tactics against simulated enemy emplacements and formations, the agency said.

"The drill was conducted in circumstances akin to real battle conditions, with our forces showing a high degree of efficiency and preparedness," said SANA.

The brief report did not reveal the area where the war games were conducted.

Jet fighters Saturday took part in the exercise.

The first were held last Sunday and the second only three days ago. The report said land and air units took part in the exercise

watched by Tlas. The jet fighters inflicted heavy losses on mock enemy forces and resisted counter attacks with total success, it said.

The concentration on the air force followed a Syrian-Israeli dogfight in south Lebanon's airspace last weekend. One Syrian MiG was downed and Syria reported an Israeli plane hit.

On Wednesday, Soviet-made fighters, bombers and missile batteries participated in maneuvers carried out with live ammunition.

Meanwhile, Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rauf Kasim left for Tripoli at the head of a delegation to attend celebration marking the 11th anniversary of the Libyan revolution. Official sources said President Hafez Assad had sent a cable of congratulations to Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi on the eve of Libya's national day.

## Syria urges Arabs to take firm steps against Somalia

DAMASCUS, Sept. 1 (R) — Syria has called on other Arab countries to take firm measures against Somalia, which it accused of violating the Arab League charter by granting military facilities to the United States. A foreign ministry statement said Saturday that the agreement under which the base at Berbera was placed at the disposal of American forces was part of U.S. designs to impose hegemony over the Arab region, tighten control of its natural resources and back "Zionist expansionist aggression."

Somalia's "deviation" from Arab ranks was a flagrant violation of the Arab League

charter, the joint Arab Defense Pact and principles of the non aligned movement, the statement said.

"Accordingly, the Arab nation should strongly resist the Somali regime and take firm, practical measures against it to check the serious, negative implications..."

In another development students at the state-run Damascus University Saturday carried out exercises with live ammunition. An official announcement said Brig. Izzeddin Suqour, director of University military training, and a number of senior officers watched the exercises.

## BRIEFS

NEW YORK. (AP) — There is nothing wrong with using Billy Carter to influence United States foreign policy, Libya's leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi, said. While saying that the \$220,000 given to President Jimmy Carter's brother was merely a business loan, Qaddafi asserted in an interview broadcast Sunday night by ABC television network news that he would welcome any step to reach the president.

ISLAMABAD. (AP) — Pakistani officials confirmed Sunday that all foreign missions have been advised that their staff can no longer travel freely around the country. For a diplomat to visit an area outside the city where he lives, he must apply for official permission — in quadruplicate — seven days in advance, the officials said.

ALGIERS. (R) — A Polisario guerrilla leader warned Morocco at a press conference Saturday that it would face all-out war if it

failed to negotiate a solution to the Western Sahara conflict by next October. Omar Mansour, a politburo member of the Algerian-backed Polisario Front, expressed the hope that Morocco would attend talks in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from Sept. 9 to 12, aimed at finding a peaceful way to resolve the dispute.

KUWAIT. (AFP) — Libya's Abdussalam Jalloud, a member of his country's governing council of the revolution, disclosed Saturday that Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi recently sent messages to the presidents of Syria and Iraq urging them to bury their differences, in a spirit of closing ranks among Arabs.

KUWAIT. (R) — The Ruler of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Ahmed Al Sabah will tour six Asian countries starting in Pakistan Sept. 7. His office announced Sunday.

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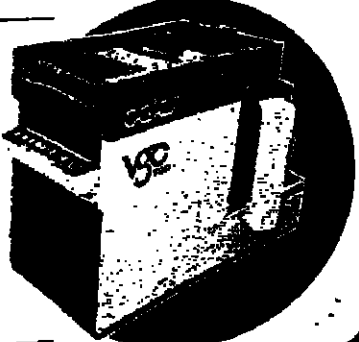
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## Campaign officially open

## White House hopefuls appeal for labor's support

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (R) — President Jimmy Carter and Republican challenger Ronald Reagan formally opened their election campaigns Monday with appeals for the vital working class vote.

Independent presidential candidate John Anderson leapt in ahead of both the established party nominees by starting a campaign tour of the industrial midwest on Friday. He was attending a Labor Day holiday picnic Monday in his home state of Illinois. By tradition, U.S. presidential campaigns officially start on the Labor Day holiday weekend. Election day this year is Nov. 4.

Carter Monday traveled to his native deep south for an open-air Democratic Party celebration in Alabama, then flew back to Washington for a White House picnic with trade union leaders.

Reagan will attend rallies in New York and in the car-making capital of Detroit, a major trade unionist center hard-hit by the economic recession and a key battleground for the allegiance of the normally Democratic working class vote.

Carter's first task is to secure the endorsements of the major trade unions. These come from union leaders, such as those attending Monday's White House event. He now seems well on the road to winning most of the major union endorsements. The full leadership of the AFL-CIO, the country's main union grouping, was expected to announce its backing this week.

But Reagan's advisers believe that, against

this year's backdrop of 12 per cent inflation and recession, many rank and file workers will ignore their leaders and vote Republican. The Detroit rally was designed to put Reagan right in touch with workers in a shirt-sleeve atmosphere.

In a televised interview on Sunday, Douglas Fraser, president of the Detroit-based United Auto Workers, agreed that Reagan now appeared to be popular among workers. But both he and AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland predicted the blue collar majority would ultimately vote for Carter.

A Newsweek magazine poll just published said Reagan was ahead on electoral votes with 320 — 50 more than needed to win under America's indirect election system.

Anderson Sunday accused Carter of trying

to prove his machismo by tailoring American military doctrine to fight a limited nuclear war with the Soviet Union. Anderson said he did not believe that nuclear war could be won.

Speaking in Rockford, Illinois, Anderson said he was disturbed by the signals sent out by his two rivals with their talk of an arms race and fighting a limited nuclear war. He said Carter had told the American people less than four years ago his goal was to eliminate nuclear arms.

"Now, facing a difficult election and in an effort apparently to prove his machismo, he is telling the American people and at the same time the entire watching world that this country really believes nuclear war is winnable," said Anderson.

"I don't," he declared emphatically. "I don't think you can control a limited nuclear war."

Anderson said he recognized the need for strong defenses but at the same time the overwhelming dangers existed because both the United States and the Soviet Union already had the nuclear capability to destroy each other many times over. Wet weather failed to dampen the enthusiasm of Anderson's supporters, who crowded under a big tent for the rally on the banks of the Rock River. Among them was his Father Albin Anderson, a 94-year-old Swedish immigrant.

Anderson introduced his vice-presidential running mate, Patrick Lucey, Carter's former ambassador to Mexico and two-term Democratic governor of Wisconsin.

## 'Internal war' looms, Marcos cautions army

MANILA, Sept. 1 (AFP) — President Ferdinand Marcos Monday called on a citizen's army to cope with possible "internal war" in the Philippines as he rejected opposition demands that he step down and end martial rule immediately.

"Subtle and new forms of warfare" could sweep this country among others, he warned Philippine army reservists in a speech marking the third anniversary of their formation.

"In the event of an internal war, it is not the soldier who suffers but the citizens and civilians so they must be taught to protect

their families and villages," he said at a suburban military post. The country's citizens should be vigilant, he said.

The 62-year-old Philippine leader rejected out of hand a combined opposition demand last Friday that he yield power and dismantle martial rule at once.

Responding to an opposition charge that he had brought the country to the "quagmire of disaster," he retorted that many opposition leaders had misruled the Philippines before he declared martial law in 1972.

Marcos denounced the opposition for being ambitious to retake power while failing to consider present circumstances. It would be dangerous to lift martial law "suddenly and impulsively," the president said, citing what he called "clouds of war over the horizon" and the "deepening international economic crisis."

The president reiterated earlier statements he would consider lifting martial law in May next year if the Muslim secessionist war in the south were stopped and if the country extricated itself from the grip of economic crisis.

## Mugabe's radical face altered by pragmatism, moderation

SALISBURY, Sept. 1 (LAT) — It has been more than four months since Robert Mugabe, considered a Marxist revolutionary, came to power after elections here in the former Rhodesia, the last British colony in Africa.

Since then, the country's name and flag have been "Africanized," statues honoring white colonialists have been torn down, streets have been renamed to honor black revolutionaries, and a black cabinet minister has been charged with the murder of an elderly white farmer.

In some parts of the countryside the residue of a seven-year black war of liberation remains. Renegade guerrillas rob and murder citizens, both black and white.

But for all the early mistakes and excesses and initial lack of discipline in the Mugabe administration, this southern African country with its five climate, productive mines and fertile farmlands appears basically on the mend.

Although about 1,500 whites continue to emigrate each month, about 195,000 remain, willing to test further whether they can retain much of the pleasant life they remember. Is it possible, they ask, in a country where 7 mil-

lion blacks, who remember the minority rule of the whites, now hold sway?

The white shock over the Mugabe victory in British-supervised elections (instead of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the white choice as a "reasonable" black) has largely dissipated. Mugabe has so far been moderate in his socialistic approach to bringing about racial equality and an improved economy for his people.

Mugabe still has his critics, particularly among hard-line elements across the border in South Africa, who might feel embarrassed if the Zimbabwean leader is able to demonstrate that black government can survive in a former white colonial state.

Ascetic, intellectual, polished, courteous, Mugabe has proved to be nothing like the image whites held of him when he headed the major insurgent effort inside Rhodesia from his headquarters in neighboring Mozambique.

Since becoming prime minister, Mugabe's economic decisions have been hailed as gutsy and brilliant by his supporters, who now include a number of influential whites. Mugabe is credited with making three hard-headed decisions, all counter to his own party

executive committee's revolutionary concepts, to help get the country's economy back on the rails after seven years of war and an international economic embargo.

Mugabe overruled his finance minister and authorized almost \$10 million in drought relief payments to 800 farmers — most of them whites. He became convinced, associates say, that farming, a mainstay of the country's economy, must be supported during "bad years." Annual crop production here can vary 40 per cent because of weather. (Zimbabwe is a rarity in black Africa, a country self-sufficient in food.

On another issue, Mugabe stalled when his party's central committee demanded a minimum wage of about \$100 a month for all workers effective May 1. Mugabe decreed that May 1 would be a worker's holiday as it is in other socialist countries, but he said he needed more time to determine a realistic minimum wage. Then, convinced that setting such a pay floor would be ruinous before full economic recovery, he set a lower flexible minimum with varying rates in different industries.

Even his minimum caused some managers to economize by reducing staff. There have

been layoffs totaling 50,000 to 60,000 workers in a country where a million people are fully employed. However, the job loss may be absorbed by Zimbabwe's expected economic growth within two or three years, economists assert.

Mugabe's other pragmatic decision was to come up with a modest budget. Its primary objective was to sustain economic growth through private initiative rather than redistribution of wealth.

"The prime minister is not a Marxist. He's an African socialist," one of his white admirers said. "He has learned from 20 years of trial-and-error attempts by other newly established African governments."

However, in many black political circles, the reasons for the prime minister's pragmatic decisions are not always understood or appreciated. There is a radical element within his own party that is demanding that whites be made to suffer for the 90 years of exploitation of blacks during colonial rule. Mugabe still must rule through consensus in his cabinet, and in his party council. He has never achieved absolute authority within his revolutionary movement.

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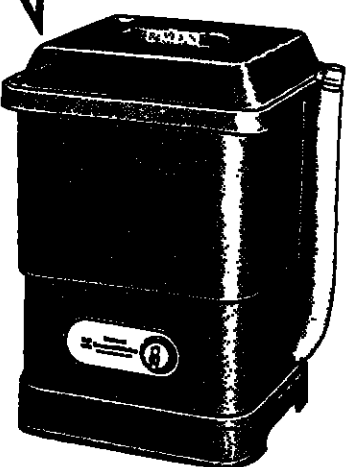
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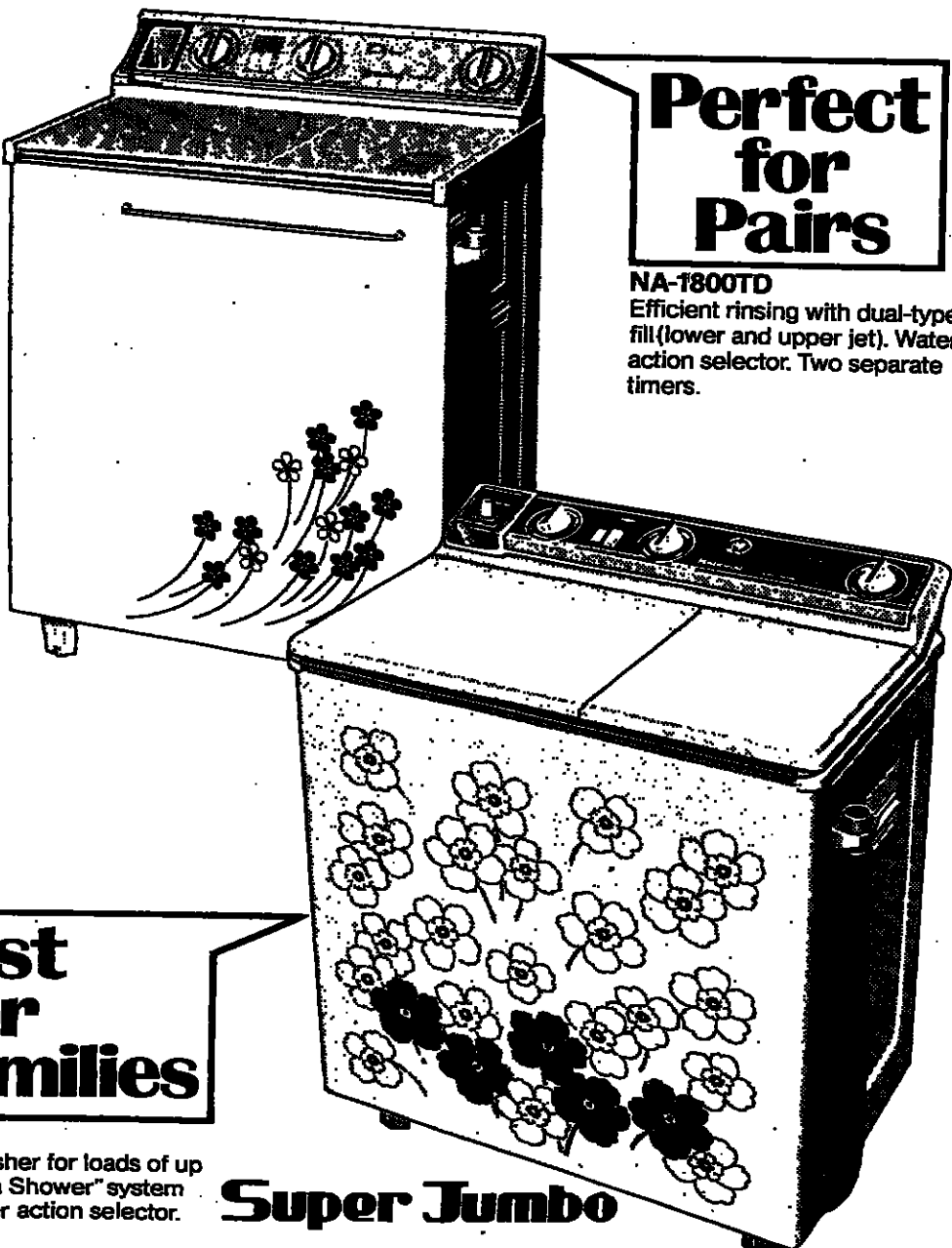
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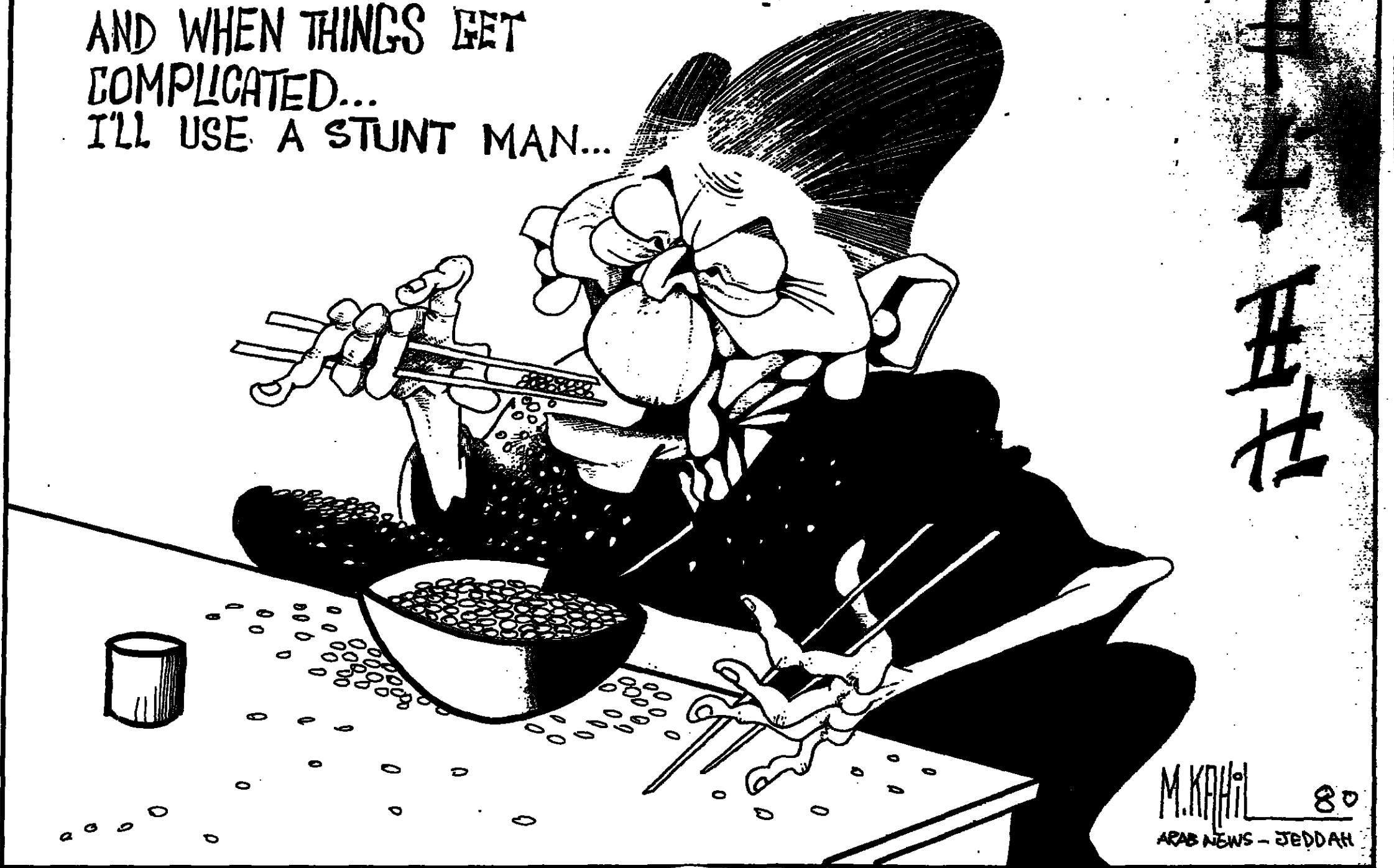
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## Foreign policy influencing U.S. presidential campaign

By Jeffrey Antevil

WASHINGTON — Foreign policy is playing a major role in the 1980 presidential campaign despite the conventional view that the way to an American's vote is through his wallet, especially during a recession.

President Carter, Republican challenger Ronald Reagan and independent John Anderson stole a march on Monday's traditional Labor Day start of the campaign, opening their White House drives with major speeches on national security.

They presented widely different visions of the world. But judging by history, Americans as well as their allies and adversaries abroad can be forgiven for wondering if it really matters who wins on Nov. 4.

To cite two recent examples, Richard Nixon was elected in 1968 at least partly because of his record as a staunch foe of communism, but once in office he began a period of detente with Moscow and Peking.

Candidate Jimmy Carter vowed in 1976 to cut six or seven billion dollars a year from the defense

budget, but now boasts that he increased military spending by 10 per cent over and above inflation in the last three years.

Moscow apparently thinks it makes little difference who the next president is, judging by public Soviet commentary on the U.S. election so far. Virtually ignoring Anderson, the official Soviet press calls Carter and Reagan "two Goldwaters," a reference to the hardline Republican candidate in 1964, and predicts the current tough U.S. policies will continue whoever wins.

But allied leaders are privately worried about Reagan's emphasis on a big U.S. military build up and on standing firm against the Soviet Union. Several of them have noted with concern not only Reagan's belligerent rhetoric but the fact that his advisers do not include well-known foreign policy establishment figures such as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Many of those around Reagan are now in the United States as conservative ideologues or national security hardliners such as retired generals Daniel Graham and Edward Rowley.

The Republican candidate himself is a former

film actor and California governor who has no real foreign policy experience and has met few major foreign leaders.

If Reagan's speeches are taken at face value, his election would bring a major shift in foreign policy: more confrontation and less detente with Moscow, more arms spending and less diplomacy, more loyalty to allied leaders who oppose communism and less concern about their human rights records.

Except for his promise to achieve U.S. military superiority over the Soviet Union, a sharp reversal of the commitment by recent administrations to parity or rough equality, Reagan has proposed no major new initiatives similar to Carter's human rights and arms control proposals four years ago.

Anderson's policies, judging by his campaign promises, would be much more in line with those of his predecessors. In fact he says he would accomplish what Carter has tried and failed to do.

The sharpest difference between Reagan on one hand and Carter and Anderson on the other is over arms spending and their perceptions of Moscow's aims. In recent speeches before Veterans' Groups Reagan repeated his call for military superiority

and asked: "Since when has it been wrong for America to be first in military strength?"

He said U.S. military weakness and inferiority could be provocative if it encouraged the Soviet Union to intervene in places like Afghanistan. His specific proposals include building the MX missile or a similar program to make U.S. nuclear missiles invulnerable as soon as possible, a major naval build up, higher military pay, and production of the B-1 or other new bombers.

He also said the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) now languishing in the Senate should be scrapped, and talks on new arms control pacts with Moscow should wait until the United States has achieved at least military equality.

Reagan has provided no figures on the cost of his proposals, but congressional aides estimate they would require at least \$100 billion, possibly much more, on top of Carter's trillion-dollar, five-year defense spending plan.

Equally revealing of his position, including his mistrust of the Soviet Union and his nostalgia for the days of unchallenged U.S. superiority, are these recent statements:

"The Soviet Union underlies all the unrest going on. If they weren't engaged in the game of dominoes, there wouldn't be any hot spots in the world."

In another speech, the Republican leader said: "Peace was never more certain than in the years following World War II when we had a margin of safety in our military power which was so unmistakable that others would not dare to challenge us." But apart from increasing Pentagon budgets Reagan has not made clear precisely what he would do to stand up to Moscow in places like Afghanistan and the Gulf.

Carter defended his record before the same servicemen's groups, saying he had reversed several years of declining defense spending under his Republican predecessors. He cited his own proposal for an MX mobile missile, the U.S. build up in the Indian Ocean, and increased defense efforts by the allies at U.S. urging.

At the same time he restated his support for SALT II and promised new arms control efforts, while pledging that U.S. military strength would remain equal to Moscow's.

Branding Reagan's call for military superiority an illusion which would set off a dangerous arms race, Carter said: "The destructive power of the world's arsenals is already adequate for total devastation."

He also said his administration was working on "new technology and weapons of all kinds that will be equal to anything that may arise."

A few days later, support was leaked to the press that the administration had developed so-called "Stealth" aircraft to evade enemy radar. Opponents charged that the disclosure was politically inspired, an accusation they said was at a previous disclosure that Carter had approved a nuclear retaliatory doctrine emphasizing Soviet military targets rather than just population centers.

Anderson, accusing Carter of neglecting U.S. military preparedness, called for larger but unspecified increases in arms spending. But he rejected calls for superiority and said he would finance such proposals as a buildup of conventional forces by eliminating the MX and similar costly programs.

On other foreign policy issues such as Iran and the Middle East, the Atlantic alliance and the developing world, the candidates' differences have been less clearly spelled out so far. But their actions would almost certainly be significantly affected by their views on weapons and the Soviet threat.

Reagan rarely mentions the Third World, including such growing regional powers as Brazil, India and Nigeria. When he does it is usually in the context of accusing the Soviet Union of meddling there.

He says he would support leaders widely criticized as dictators, such as the late Shah of Iran and ousted President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua, as long as they supported U.S. foreign policies and opposed the Soviet Union.

Reagan strongly supports Israel and calls it a major U.S. strategic asset in the Middle East.

Carter has given less prominence to human rights recently, confining his public criticism to the Soviet Bloc. But his public approval of such popularly-supported leftist governments as those in Zimbabwe and Nicaragua make clear his differences with Reagan. (R)

## Turkey gripped by election fever

By Kenneth Mackenzie

ANKARA — Turkey is in the grip of election fever — but the issue is not which party will win at the polls but whether the polling should take place at all.

Since coming to power last November, the right-wing government of 56-year-old Suleyman Demirel has argued that an early general election is necessary to sort out the country's complex political and economic problems; it is nearly 10 years since Turkey enjoyed the luxury of a homogeneous government with a working majority in the National Assembly.

Demirel's minority government, made up solely of his moderate, right-of-center, Justice Party, depends for survival on the militant National Action Party, led by former Col. Alparslan Turkes, and the maverick National Salvation Party of the Islamic traditionalist, Necmettin Erbakan.

The antics of Erbakan — who sides with the government in the morning and with the opposition in the afternoon, or vice versa — have driven cabinet ministers to distraction. It was Erbakan, in typically quixotic fashion, who triggered off the current rumpus over early elections. On Aug. 15 his party suddenly tabled a motion calling for the dissolution of parliament and for polling on Oct. 26. Demirel's Justice Party followed suit with a parallel

motion a few days later.

The issue has split the nation. The main opposition group, Bulent Ecevit's left-wing Republican People's Party (RPP) is bitterly opposed to early elections, ostensibly on the ground that the balloting could not be conducted fairly and properly while terrorist gangs are on the rampage all over the country. Troops or police would certainly have to guard many of the polling stations.

It is an open secret, however, that Ecevit's attitude stems from a well-grounded fear that his party would be heavily defeated.

Last October, in the mid-term elections for one-third of the seats in the senate, and in simultaneous by-elections for the assembly, the RPP suffered shattering reverses which forced Ecevit — who was then prime minister — to resign. The RPP's morale slumped, and it is now reeling from factional feuding.

In an attempt to prevent an autumn election, Ecevit's party has resorted to filibustering tactics in parliament, in the hope that the deadline for fixing the election will be passed without a decision being reached.

Filibustering — and the allied tactic of boycotting National Assembly sessions so that no quorum can be reached — has long been standard practice in Turkish politics. Whether it will do Ecevit's public image any good is open to question.

He has already made a grave tactical mistake by launching vitriolic personal attacks on Demirel and his supporters. The whole nation was shocked when last year Ecevit likened Demirel to Adolf Hitler, and then argued that the present government was trying to revive Nazism on Turkish soil.

Friends of Ecevit feel he is showing signs of overstrain, and are uneasy about the effect of his volatile behavior on the electorate. Inevitably, there is sympathy for Demirel, who is regarded by almost everyone as a staunch democrat.

In this atmosphere, Demirel believes his party would come out decisively on top in an autumn election, although he might find himself still dependent on outside support, not of the erratic Erbakan, but of Alparslan Turkes and the extreme rightist National Action Party.

At least, the election talks has diverted Turks from their main problem, the rampant political terrorism that has claimed about 2,000 lives this year. A martial law tribunal in Adana recently passed the death sentence on 22 ring-leaders of the Kahramanmaraş riots in 1978.

Under the constitution, parliament must decide whether the sentences should be carried out. But deputies are so preoccupied with the election controversy that the matter may be set aside for a long time. — (OFNS)

## Saudi Arabian Press Review

Newspapers Monday led with King Khaled's opening of a paratrooper center and the new residential area for the armed forces in Tabuk. In a lead story, *Al Bilad* reported the King's patronage of a big military parade in Tabuk Monday, adding that King Hussein of Jordan was arriving to witness the parade.

Newspapers also used on their front pages Islamic Information Conference in Jakarta by President Suharto of Indonesia. Also highlighted was the support King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd have voiced for the legitimacy of the Lebanese government. In a page one story, *Al Riyadh* reported a bomb explosion in Jerusalem. It gave front page treatment as well to a report that said the Bahraini Council of Ministers was discussing a report on security coordination between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. The Iranian Parliament's discussion on the U.S. hostages was reported on the front page of *Okaz*, while *Al Medina* revealed that a 20-member government has been formed in Iran after long delays.

Newspaper editorials dealt with King Khaled's visit to Tabuk and the opening of several projects there. They said the country's leaders are proceeding according to a clear and specific plan for the country's development. *Al Riyadh* said in an editorial that the big welcome to the King in Tabuk demonstrated the people's happiness over the royal visit. Since the country's beginning, the paper said, the country's leaders have been seriously concerned with the progress and prosperity of the Saudi Ara-

bian society. It added that the state has also remained eager to have a strong army as well as powerful economic base. Referring to the military projects the King has dedicated in Tabuk, the paper said the paratrooper training center there is the biggest in the Middle East — a matter that illustrates that the Kingdom is building not only for itself but also for others. The paper described the royal visit to the north as a meeting between "the summit and the base" — a reference to his listening to area residents observations — which prepares everyone for self-sacrifice in the service of crucial issues.

*Al Bilad* noted that the Kingdom's leadership aims for all-round development of the country. With this vision, the military development becomes a complete unit through which the Saudi Arabians defend the country's progress and development, the paper said. In dedicating the military projects in Tabuk, the monarch has added new dimensions to building, progress and the people's role in boosting the development. Impressed with the paratroopers' performance, the paper said the Saudi Arabian army has presented a bright picture of their performance before the sovereign, reflecting its hopes for further progress in the development of military activity.

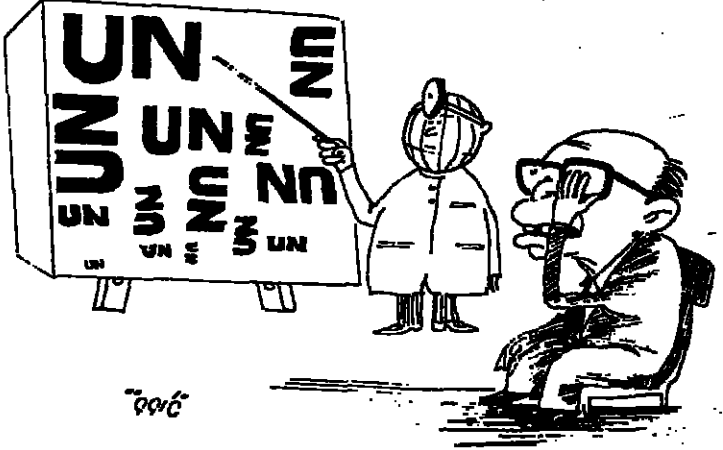
On the same subject, *Okaz* said the Kingdom's concern for progress and development of the armed forces stems from its realization of the importance of the armed forces under the present circumstances. The new project opened by the King in

Tabuk would take the Saudi armed forces to the advanced stages of development where they find themselves capable of defending the country and their faith from hostile forces, the paper said. It added that the paratroopers' center is the biggest in the region and is of vital importance in military development. The leadership's participation on such occasions demonstrates the strong links that exist among all levels of society in the country, the paper concluded.

Similarly, *Al Medina* noted that the projects opened by the King in Tabuk Sunday aim at producing a generation of military progress in the country. These new projects constitute a new force providing a powerful shield for the northern region, said the paper. It added that the logic of the present age has taught that force is the only language which the enemy understands well.

*Al Nadwa* described the military maneuvers as a clear example of Saudi Arabia's preparation for a powerful striking force ready to shoulder any obligation at any time. The projects of the northern province aim at fortifying the northern frontiers and making the army capable of upholding the trust the country has placed in it, the paper concluded.

*Al Jazirah* concerned itself with the Islamic Information Conference beginning in Jakarta Monday, saying it has taken upon itself the responsibility of using the Islamic media to convince the world's Muslims of the inevitability of Jihad for the liberation of Jerusalem and other holy shrines of Islam.



بدون تعليق

No comment



مكذومين لاصل

# King donates \$100,000

## Muslims hold convention in Chicago

Houston Bureau

CHICAGO — A new headquarters building and incorporation to protect the organization were indicated as points of progress reported to the 290 members of the Federation of Islamic Associations in the U.S. and Canada, Inc. (FIA) at its 29th annual meeting held at the McCormick Inn here, Aug. 21-24.

Nihad Hamed, FIA president, told of the donation of King Khaled of \$100,000 to the FIA to buy a building to locate its headquarters. This building is in Redford, Mich., and has been headquarters of FIA since May of this year.

"We incorporated the Federation to protect our name and newly acquired property," he told the final banquet of the convention. Also listed as accomplishments for the year were the goodwill tour of a delegation of the FIA which visited six Muslim countries "to promote Islam and give the American Muslim community the exposure it needs and deserves," production of the first Islamic calendars with Islamic greeting cards free to all of the membership; reorganization of the FIA to give each youth club around the country a chance to participate in this organization; revision of the constitution to allow all Islamic organizations in good standing to have a seat on the Board of Directors, and be eligible to sit on the Board of Trustees, with the chairman rotating each year.

Hamed also told of an invitation from the Iraqi government to officially send a delegation, to visit Iraq. He headed the delegation of six executives and past presidents in July, 1979. "We spent 10 days as honored guests of the Iraqi government, a first in FIA history."

During the banquet proceedings L. Jabara, president, of the Islamic Youth Association (IYA) told of the reorganization. She presented scholarships to members of the group on behalf of the FIA and she herself received a commendation from the parent organization.

Awards were presented to Aziz Mahamid and Mrs. Aziz Mahamid, and scholarships were presented on behalf of the FIA. Man of the Year was Ayub Ally, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, who served as master of ceremonies at the banquet. Woman of the Year award was presented to Fatimah Salam. Thanks were expressed to Mike Shehadeh, convention chairman.

Yousef Salah, of Chicago, read Arab poetry and a sheikh from the Islamic Culture Center in Northbrook, Ill., Abdullah Hodzich, led the group in prayers.

The convention was also addressed by Sheikh Ali Ben Gailh, of Saudi Arabia. Sheikh Ali spoke for more than an hour in Arabic bringing the message of Saudi Arabia, and the message was summarized and translated into English by Sheikh Muhammad Islam, representative of the Mufti in North America.

"Sheikh Ali invited the attention of every believer seriously to study Prophet Muhammad. 'Muslim's are to strive to keep mind and heart clean and to think good in unity,' he said. He called for holding fast to the word of God, not dividing, but standing united in effort to keep the unity of Muslim ranks. Believers were told to try to establish prayer, to express thanks and appreciation as their elder brothers, women to dress decently and to keep their lives in accord with the commands of Allah, the sheikh told the convention.



Sheikh Ali Ben Gailh, representative of Saudi Arabia.



Dr. Ala Fddin Kharafa, director, Muslim World League.



Convention chairman M. Shehadeh, of Dearborn, Michigan.



FIA CONVENTION: From left at the banquet of the Federation of Islamic Associations in U.S. and Canada Inc. held in Chicago, are Michael Shehadeh, convention chairman, Nihad Hamed, FIA president, M.A. Mogharbel, of Kuwait, a member of the Islam Center, and David Sayyad, Washington, D.C.



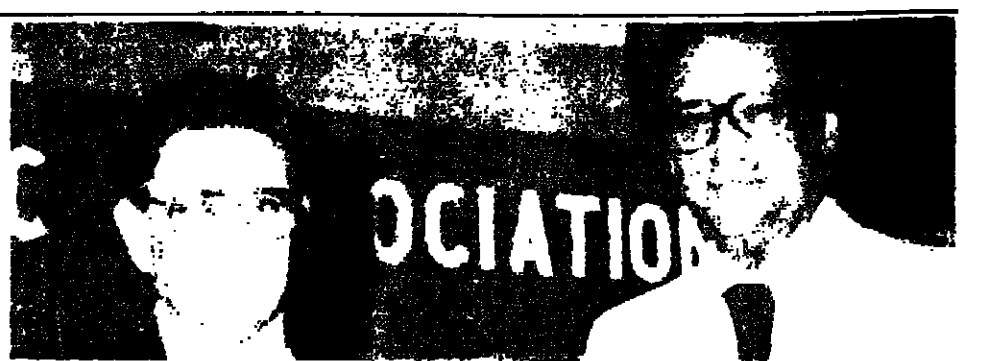
Master of ceremonies for the convention banquet Ayub Ally, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



Tayssir L. Kateb, deputy representative of the Arab League in Washington D.C.



Yousef Salah, of Chicago, reads Arab poetry.



Man of the Year Ayub Ally and Nihad Hamed, FIA president, Detroit.

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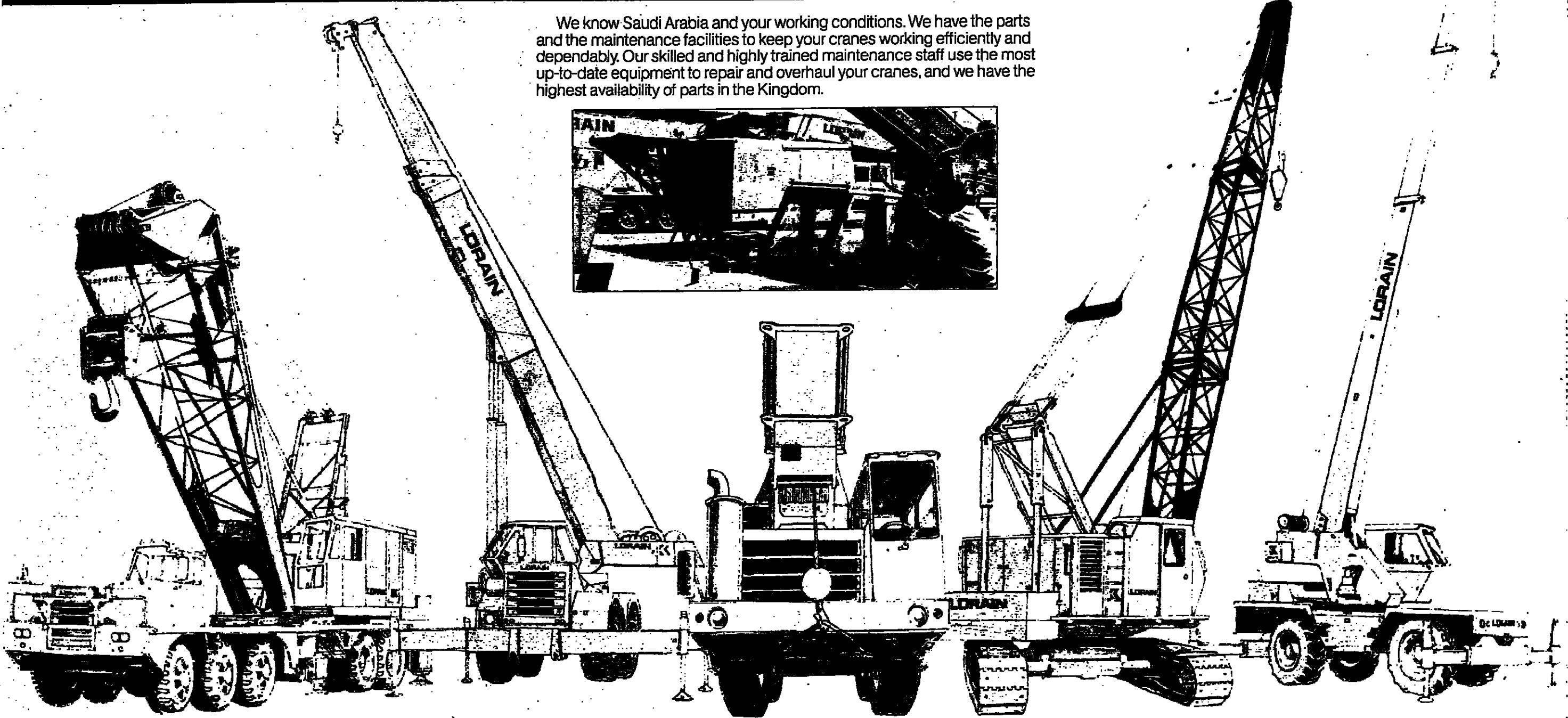
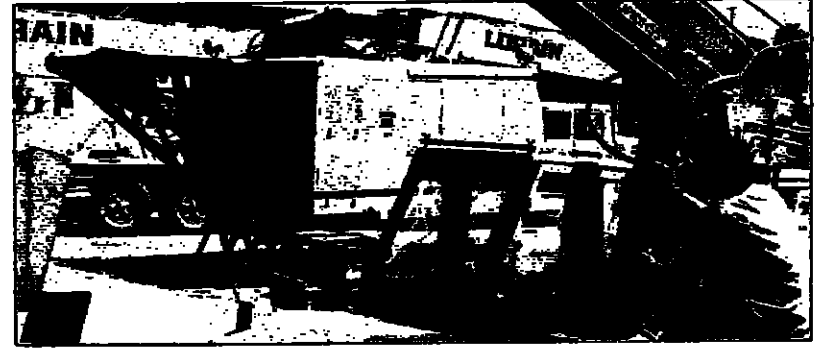
Applicants should apply in writing, giving full details of their experience and career to date which will be treated in strictest confidence. Applicants must have transferable Iqamas.

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## Qatar's oil output up by 4.5%

DOHA, Sept. 1 (R) — The Qatar General Petroleum Corporation has reported that the country's oil production rose last year by 4.5 per cent over the previous year, but exports increased by only 0.3 per cent.

The Gulf state produced a total of 185 million barrels and exported 181 million, the corporation said Sunday.

Production in July rose by 7.5 per cent over the June figure to 14.3 million barrels, but exports dropped by about two per cent to 13.4 million barrels.

Qatar is one of the smallest oil producing states in the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

## Malta seeks U.N. mediation over oil dispute with Libya

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 1 (AP) — Malta has asked the U.N. Security Council to sell Libya to stop interfering with Maltese-licensed oil drilling on the disputed continental shelf under the Mediterranean Sea between the two countries.

Maltese Ambassador Victor Gauci handed U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim a letter asking for an urgent meeting of the 15-nation council on grounds that Libya had taken an "illegal action," threatening "regional and international peace" when its warships on Aug. 20 closed down a drilling rig working under concession from the Maltese government.

U.N. spokesman Rudolph Stauder said no council meeting was expected before Tuesday. Gauci's letter was pre-dated Monday and addressed to the council president, an office which Tunisian Ambassador Taieb Slim will fill for a month beginning Monday.

The letter said Libya and Malta signed an agreement May 23, 1976 to submit the question of limiting the continental shelf between them to the International Court of Justice in The Hague. Libya promised Malta last April that the Libyan People's Congress would ratify that agreement by June, but the congress never did so.

"In the circumstances," Gauci wrote, "Maltese government could no longer postpone drilling operations but prudently advised the concessionaires to refrain from drilling in a band 24 kilometers wide north of the median between the two countries."

He said that Malta had notified Libya Nov. 21, 1979 that it intended to commence drilling. Libya made "no written objection," to that, but on Aug. 20, 1980 Libyan warships surrounded the oil rig and threatened to use force unless the Italian company in charge stop the drilling.

Meanwhile, he wrote, the company's representatives in Tripoli, Libya were arrested and "threatened with dire consequences" unless the drilling stop.

Gauci said the incident had "wide ranging international consequences," because the company was under American license. The rig flew the Italian flag, and the crew was mostly Maltese, American, Italian and German.

"In view of the potential danger to peace and security in the region," he said, "the Security Council has urgently requested to ask Libya to desist from making further provocative threats and from taking any menacing action."

"I would be prepared to provide further details of the illegal, unwarranted and provocative action taken by the Libyan government as soon as the Security Council meeting is convened," he said.

Libyan diplomats could not be reached for comment.

## TUC ponders plans against Thatcher policies

BRIGHTON, South England, Sept. 1 (AFP) — The Trades Union Congress (TUC) representing more than 12 million British workers opened its annual conference here Monday with aims to refine battle plans against government economic and social policies, seen by unions as leading Britain toward disaster.

The TUC has already announced completion of an "alternative strategy" to fight unemployment — more than two million people were off work this month — and bring about economic recovery.

Union objectives include controlling imports, increasing public spending, creating new investment and controlling exports of capital, all of which fly in the face of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's monetarism and free market economy policies.

The TUC must now choose between two tactics — whether to call strikes or work out a "democratic bargain" between the government and union radically different approaches.

Leftist union leaders favor using force, while moderates are willing to cooperate to a certain extent with the government, particularly on industrial relations.

Observers predict that no matter what the outcome of the five-day meeting, Thatcher is unlikely to be influenced.

Meanwhile, the TUC is on the brink of bankruptcy, and a recent poll showed that the majority of union rank-and-file, in contrast to their leaders, favor government efforts to limit the power of unions.

The poll, published Sunday by *The Sunday Times*, found that 84 per cent of the trade unionists questioned favored a postal vote before calling any strike, and 72 per cent backed government moves limiting the number of picketers during a work stoppage.

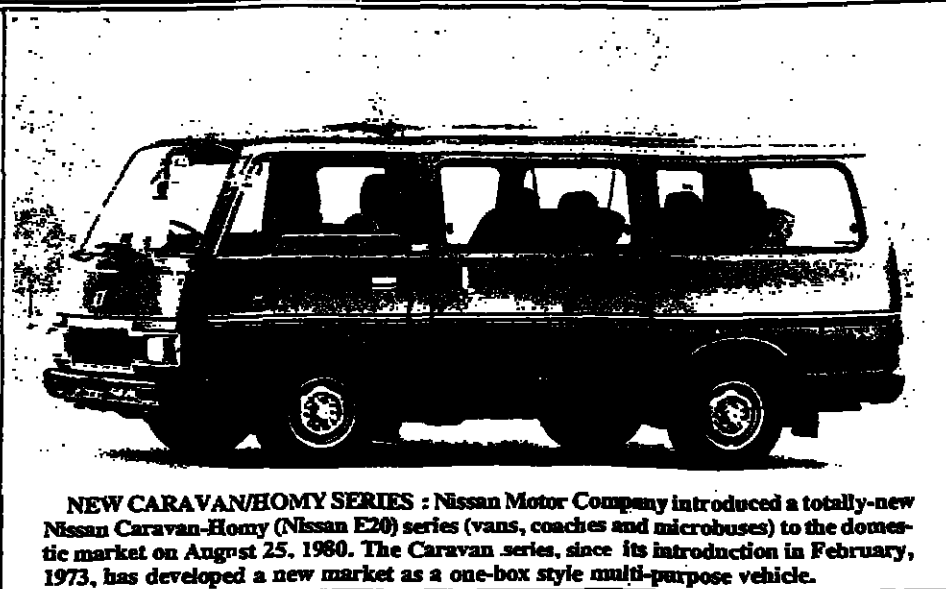
Union leaders — even the most moderate — are worried by this attitude and question the TUC's ability to mobilize action against government policies.

Moss Evans, leader of the country's biggest union, the Transport and General Workers Union (GWU), confirmed their fears recently when he said that unions were not ready to launch a massive strikes campaign to protest unemployment.

### Foreign Exchange Rates

	Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Monday		
Bahraini Dinar	—	SAMA	Cash
Belgian Franc (1,000)	115.00	—	Transfer
Canadian Dollar	2.87	—	—
Deutsche Mark (100)	185.00	—	186.25
Dutch Guilder (100)	170.00	—	171.00
Egyptian Pound	—	4.50	4.50
Emirati Dirham (100)	—	90.90	90.25
French Franc (100)	80.00	80.75	80.25
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	80.00	—
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	43.20
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	9.50	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	38.90	40.00	39.40
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.30	—	15.10
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.40	11.36
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.40	12.36
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	97.40	97.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	87.00	86.50
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	33.85
Philippines Peso (100)	—	—	44.50
Pound Sterling	7.34	8.02	8.01
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	91.75	91.50
Singapore Dollar	—	—	1.58
Spanish Peso (1,000)	—	53.00	48.00
Swiss Franc (100)	201.00	203.25	202.30
Syrian Lira (1,000)	—	77.25	85.40
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	44.00	—
U.S. Dollar	3.32	3.33	3.325
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	73.15	72.90
Gold kg.	—	67850.00	—
10 Tola bar	—	7,820.00	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commodity, Jeddah, S.A. — Tel: 20815.



NEW CARAVAN/HOMY SERIES: Nissan Motor Company introduced a totally new Nissan Caravan-Homy (Nissan E20) series (vans, coaches and minibuses) to the domestic market on August 25, 1980. The Caravan series, since its introduction in February, 1973, has developed a new market as a one-box style multi-purpose vehicle.

## Similar to those in Poland

## Yugoslavs facing economic difficulties

The wave of strikes in Yugoslavia. The press treatment underlines official anxiety over where the troubles will lead and a wish not to embarrass the regime. Yugoslavia is also facing economic difficulties of its own, some remarkably similar to those in Poland.

By Peter Ristic

BELGRADE, Sept. 1 (OFNS) — An urgent warning went out from the hospitals in Belgrade the other day: medical supplies were running out and lives were at risk. Operations were being postponed because 300 of the 1,400 drugs stocked were completely unobtainable.

The main cause of the problem was that pharmaceutical companies did not have the hard currency for essential imports. The medical alarm call was swiftly answered with several million dollars to pay off all existing debts and to meet the cost of drugs and treatment for the rest of the year.

The story illustrates the seriousness of the economic situation facing Yugoslavia in the post-Tito era.

Yugoslavs have to think back years to remember a time when there was such a shortage of consumer goods. Coffee — considered an essential in the Balkans — is in scarce supply and has driven Yugoslavs to embark on smuggling forays into Italy. Deliveries of detergents are sporadic, and there are often queues for sugar and cooking oil.

The shortages bear little resemblance to those in Poland, but point to the larger problems lurking behind the troubled economic scene.

Some factories, particularly in the metal industries, have gone on short-time working; others have even halted production. Important investment projects have been halted. The Belgrade underground railway lies half finished; cranes hang idly over the shell that

was to be the capital's ultra-modern clinic. Many of Yugoslavia's economic difficulties have the appearance of being linked to the death of Tito in May. The shortages and the short-time working appeared in the final days of his life, and one month after his death there was a massive 30 per cent devaluation.

Tito's death brought everything finally to a head, but the problems had been there for a long time. Prime Minister Vasiljevic Djuranovic in a recent speech boldly pointed his finger at policy decisions taken years back. He noted that the progressively worsening relationship between exports and imports started back in the mid-1960s. That was the time of the so-called economic reforms and the transfer of most economic decision-making to the six internal republics.

Past policies have caused a duplication and excess of investment. The inequalities between the developed and underdeveloped regions of the country have increased.

Lack of national economic planning and coordination has meant key sectors — such as the Yugoslav extractive and energy industries and agriculture — have been neglected, while industries draining the country's foreign exchange resources have received too much money.

But while pondering the greater problems and promising more measures, officials have acted to put a break on the headlong slide into the arms of Western bankers. This year Yugoslavia has been put in a foreign debt strait-jacket, which is causing some of the current problems.

Enterprises are forbidden to spend more foreign exchange than they are allocated or earn — even if it means halting production. But it is through export drives rather than tightening of belts that the authorities hope to keep the economy on keel and the foreign debt within reasonable proportions.

## Soviet-aided mills unaffected by sour ties, Pakistan says

KARACHI, Sept. 1 (AFP) — The pace of construction of the Karachi Steel Mills, being built with Soviet aid, has not been affected by the recent strain in relations due to the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, Steel Mills Chairman Abid Husain has said.

Husain Saturday told newsmen that, with 68 per cent of the overall construction work completed, the first blast furnace of the Steel Mills would be fired on schedule in December with iron ore imported from India. Aimed at producing 1.18 million tons of steel annually, the Soviet-aided project is to be completed in 1984-85 at an estimated cost of \$ 1,934 million.

The Soviet Union has agreed to provide \$541 million in credits to meet the foreign exchange component, and about 600 Soviet experts have been participating in construction of the mills, 24 miles east of Karachi.

When completed, the Karachi mills will create savings of \$ 225 million in foreign exchange annually by making Pakistan self-sufficient in its steel requirements. Currently, Pakistan imports about 800 thousand tons steel and steel products each year.

There has been tension between the Soviet Union and Pakistan since the start of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan last December. About one million Afghans have taken refuge in Pakistan since then, and the Soviet Union has repeatedly accused Pakistan of providing arms and sanctuary to Afghans fighting the Soviet troops.

## India's five-year plan may invest \$1.12 billion

NEW DELHI, Sept. 1 (AP) — The Indian government has announced that it proposed to invest 9,000 billion Indian rupees (about \$1,125 billion) in the public sector between 1980-85.

An official document said the government proposed to invest heavily in population control measures, rural employment programs, agriculture, industry, irrigation and power generation.

The sixth five-year plan, discussed at a two-day meeting of top central and state officials, will also aim at an annual average growth rate of 10 per cent in exports. An eight-nine per cent increase in industrial production was also set as a target.

The document said another objective was economic and technical self-reliance.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Saudi Arabian Airlines	Cleaning and maintenance of Saudi offices in Medina	30/80/M	50	Sept. 22
Ministry of Education	Supply of furniture for public libraries	3/T	100	Nov. 1
Municipality of Mecca	Demolition of old buildings and removal of rubble	14	100	Sept. 22
Municipality of Anak	Temporary asphalt of roads	5/68D/11	500	Sept. 14
Air Force Command, Dept. of Supplies	Construction of supply depots at King Abdul Aziz Air Base, Dhahran	—	2000	Sept. 6
Municipality of Mecca	Construction and repair of mountain roads	126/2A/11	300	Sept. 15



## SAUDI CAIRO BANK ANNOUNCEMENT

Effective 29th August 1980, our telephone numbers in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia have been changed as follows:

	Old Nos.	New Nos.
Head Office	31213	6530251
Al Faiha Branch	31346	6531019
City Branch	23266	6423266
	23473	6423473
	43098	6443098
	44647	6444647
Sheraton Branch	47111	6447111

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE BUILDING

MR. AZZAM TEL. 48425











## Yank loss, Bird win tighten AL East race

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP) — Scott McGregor allowed three hits while beating California for the sixth consecutive time and pitched the Baltimore Orioles to a 5-0 victory over Angels Sunday.

The triumph, coupled with New York's 1-0 loss to the Seattle Mariners, moved the

sees hit.

The final runs scored in the sixth on a balk by Dave Lemanczyk and in the seventh on a passed ball by Tom Donohue.

Larry Milbourne's grounder scored Reggie Walton from third with the game's only run in the ninth inning to give the Seattle its victory over New York. The Seattle rally came off Ron Guidry, 13-10, who had just come into the game in the ninth in relief of Luis Tiant.

Shane Rawley, 7-6, who gave up only one hit and struck out six in 32-3 innings of relief, was the winner.

Elsewhere in the AL, Frank White's RBI single lifted Kansas City to a 4-3 victory over Texas. Glenn Hoffman drilled a two-run homer as Boston Red Sox defeated Oakland 5-1.

Cecil Cooper, Don Money, Dick Davis and Gorman Thomas each belted home runs to power Milwaukee to an 11-6 victory over Detroit. Lloyd Moseby and Alfredo Griffin hit two-run doubles in a five-run sixth-inning, as Toronto defeated Minnesota 7-1.

Chet Lemon capped a five-run eighth inning with a three-run homer to pace Chicago to a 10-8 triumph over Cleveland in the first game of a doubleheader. The White Sox won the nightcap 8-7 as Wayne Nordin rapped four hits.

In the National League, George Foster's home run triggered a four-run sixth-inning rally off Bert Blyleven and lifted Cincinnati to a 5-4 victory over Pittsburgh.

An error by outfielder Garry Maddox and Ozzie Smith's run-scoring double highlighted a five-run sixth inning which allowed San Diego to come from behind and beat Philadelphia 10-3.



Jimmy Connors

## Australia again tops France 3

NEWPORT, R. I. Sept. 1. (AP) — The yacht Australia behind slightly at the start, pulled ahead Sunday to beat France 3 in the second day of America's Cup Challenger trials on hazy Rhode Island Sound.

The victory, in 18-knot southwesterlies, gave Australia a record in the final best-of-seven series of 2-0 against the French yacht. French skipper Bruno Troublé blamed the loss on the yacht's inability "to point as high as the other boat."

Australia syndicate head Alan Bond said he was pleased at his crew's performance, although "we made a few mistakes because of the heavy conditions."

The two 12-meters are vying for the right to challenge the New York Yacht Club's 129 year grip on sailing's most prized trophy. The club selection committee Friday tapped Dennis Conner and Freedom to defend the Cup in a best-of-seven series starting Sept. 16.

The Australian crew, favored to win the final challenge contest, was later congratulated dockside by Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser who dropped by on his way to Washington to receive the B'nai B'rith humanitarian award.

In comparison to Saturday's match when Australia won by more than two minutes, the race was a fairly close one. France 3 at one point came within 17 seconds of taking the lead.

The French yacht, skippered by Troublé, had a three second lead across the starting line, but Australia with Jim Hardy at the helm pulled ahead for a 28-second lead by the first mark of the 39 krus. triangular course.

Australia dropped eight seconds to France 3 in the second leg and three more by the time the yachts crossed the halfway mark. At the fourth mark, Australia widened the gap to 29 seconds, but lost six of them to France 3 in the final leeward leg. Then Australia picked up 24 seconds to finish the race in 3:17.

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## Breezes into Open's 4th round

## 'New Jimbo' strongly resembles old

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP) — The new Jimmy Connors plays remarkably like the old Jimmy Connors, and that should strike fear into the rest of the field at the U.S. Open tennis championships.

Citing the maturity and added stability of being married and a new father, Connors seems to have found peace of mind. Still, he's the same warrior he's always been on the court.

Terry Moor discovered that Sunday when the third-seeded Connors ripped through the unseeded American 6-4, 6-1, 6-1 to move into the fourth round.

"I tried to play my game, but he kept getting stronger and stronger and hitting the ball deeper and deeper," said Moor. "After the first five or six games, I tried hitting the ball more solidly and with better timing," said Connors, the U.S. Open king in 1974, 1976 and 1978. "Once I did that, my whole game picked up."

"I'm pleased with the way I'm playing," he said. "I'm sure not afraid. I've always played with reckless abandon. Greed and fear are not part of my game. I'm just strolling along, playing my own game. I'm relaxed out there."

But Connors warned that if it's to his advantage to get angry on the court, he won't hesitate to throw a tantrum or two. "When it's time to get upset, I'll get upset. Don't worry."

"They've taken away a linesman on each

side, and that's too bad. If that's the way it's going to be, then the linesmen are bound to make mistakes. They're human. If it's an unintentional mistake and they're trying, it doesn't do any good to get upset. I won't waste the energy. I might need it for the fifth set."

There's also a new look that Connors has added to his new outlook. He's sporting a week's growth of stubble around his face, which he likes and claims his 1-year-old son, Brett, likes, too. "It's filling in pretty good, for me," said Connors, stealing a page from Bjorg Borg's book.

The top-seeded Swedish ace won't shelve during a tournament. The superstitious has paid off with five consecutive Wimbledon titles, but not in this tournament. The U.S. Open is the only major tourney that has eluded Borg.

Borg, with triumphs at Wimbledon and the French Open this year, continues his quest for the Grand Slam Monday with a fourth-round match against Yannick Noah, the No. 15 seed from France.

John McEnroe, last year's Open champion, kept pace with Connors, overcoming another. Rick Meyer, 6-1, 6-1, 4-6, 6-2. When Meyer won the third set, a roar of approval went up from the crowd, which generally backs the underdog and always roars against the feisty McEnroe.

"It just think it's wrong for people, when I double fault or something, I just don't think

people should be clapping and stuff," said McEnroe, the No. 2 seed. "There's always people rooting. I mean this is New York and they're always like that."

They haven't warmed to McEnroe, who's playing on a sprained right ankle that he says gets stronger with each outing.

"When you come back after being hurt you don't run and jump as much as you should. It's laziness," McEnroe said. "I'm in good shape. I just have to stretch out more. But I'm still in the tournament, and that's the important thing."

In other major matches Sunday, No. 13 Brian Gottfried downed Ross Case of Australia 6-0, 6-7, 6-2, 6-4; Harold Solomon, the seventh seed, outlasted Russel Simpson of New Zealand 6-7, 6-3, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2; and Ivan Lendl, the 10th seed from Czechoslovakia who won the Canadian Open two weeks ago when Borg defaulted with a bad knee, breezed by Thierry Tulasne of France 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.

Victor Amaya, the 16th seed, was upset by Pascal Portes of France 6-3, 2-6, 7-6, 6-3.

In women's play Sunday, 15-year-old Andrea Jaeger, the No. 8 seed, dominated Betsy Nagelsen 6-4, 6-2; second-seeded Martina Navratilova downed Lindsay Morse 6-4, 6-1; Hana Mandlikova, the ninth seed from Czechoslovakia, cruised by Paula Smith 6-2, 6-3; and 19-year-old Ivanna Madrduvuchte 14th seed from Argentina, beat Karen Susman 6-3, 6-1.

## Piquet roars after drivers' title with Dutch win

ZANDVOORT, The Netherlands, Sept. 1 (AP) — Brazilian Nelson Piquet re-established the world drivers' championship as a going concern when he swept to victory in the Dutch Formula 1 Grand Prix here Sunday to move within two points of leader Alan Jones.

Before Sunday's race the Australian was separated from his rivals by 11 points but this nearest rival Piquet re-ignited the championship contest with a clear-cut victory while the Australian finished well out of the points.

Indeed the Williams, originally named in ninth place was subsequently relegated two places to 11th spot when the race stewards announced that he had only completed 69 of the regulation 70 laps.

But the decision had no effect on the distribution of championship points and the margin between Jones and the Brazilian is now 47 to 45, promising an exciting climax to the season.

Piquet, with one Grand Prix win already this season under his belt — at Long Beach, Calif. — had 13 seconds in hand of Frenchman Rene Arnoux (Renault) at the checkered flag, with another Frenchman Jacques

Laffite (Ligier) in third.

The Brabham of Piquet was always going well, although he did enjoy some luck when the Williams of Jones and Jean-Pierre Jabouille's Renault grinded together on the fourth lap, forcing the Australian into the pits.

At the time Jones was going well after overtaking the front grid pair of Jabouille and Arnoux on the first lap.

After the scrape with Jabouille, Jones

laboured on but even at that stage could only rely on retirements to get among the points.

Jabouille also laboured after the incident and

abandoned with gear-box trouble.

At this crucial early stage Piquet rose to the challenge and mastered successive Reutemann, Arnoux and Laffite. By the halfway mark he was well on course for the maximum nine points interest in the race was relegated to the battle for the better position between Arnoux and Laffite, finally won by the Renault driver by half a second. Arnoux also set a new lap record in the process of 193 kilometers per hour.

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conquered the gruelling course round the town of

Sallanches to finish the 268 kms. race in a

time of seven hours 32.16 minutes, over a

minute ahead of Italy's Giambattista Baron-

chelli in second. Juan Fernandez of Spain was

third, four minutes 40 seconds adrift of

Hinault.

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New August 1st

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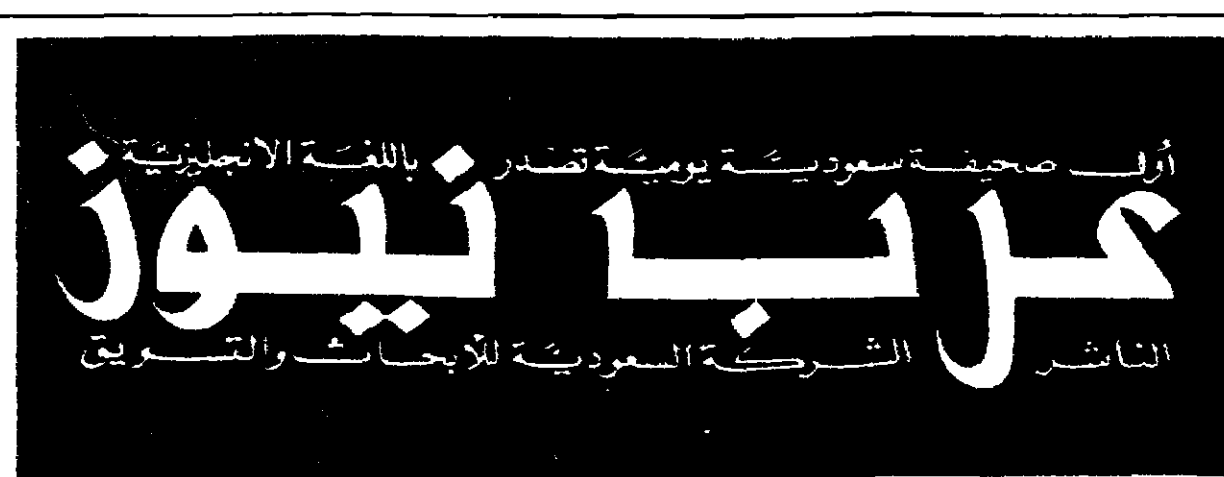
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International

# U.S. unions sent money to Gdansk

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP) — Western labor unions quietly funneled money into Poland to assist striking workers there, United Auto Workers President Douglas Fraser has disclosed.

Fraser, speaking Sunday on the CBS network show *Face the Nation*, said the UAW and other unions contributed "cash to the Polish cause" through the International Federation of Metal Workers in Switzerland. He said the money went for food and other assistance.

Fraser declined to say how much money was contributed and he would not discuss any other details, saying it was important to keep the effort low key.

"We hesitate talking about what we've done," he said. Western labor unions did not want to give the Communist bloc an opportunity to label the activities as an "imperialistic, capitalist plot."

Fraser also praised the striking Polish workers for their "magnificent courage."

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland, interviewed on NBC's *Meet the Press*, called the strike and subsequent settlement "an inspiring and exciting event."

Labor secretary Ray Marshall, interviewed on ABC's *Issues and Answers*, said the strike "confirms the basic principle that people everywhere have a yearning for freedom and Poles are no exception to that."

Asked about Fraser's disclosure of financial aid by American and other Western unions, Marshall said the American labor movement "has a long tradition of assisting free labor movements everywhere. I think the principle is a good one."

In Gdansk, iron gates at the Lenin Shipyard swung open at dawn Monday, ending the dramatic seven-week strike that shook Poland's regime and established independent trade unions in the Soviet bloc country.

Trams and buses packed with blue-uniformed factory workers, clerks and housewives rumbled through the streets of this port city of 440,000, which had been paralyzed by a 17-day general strike.

Elsewhere in Poland, workers who had joined the walkout in solidarity with Gdansk strikers were also returning to their jobs. They began going back after strike leader Lech Walesa and First Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski signed the historic agreement late Sunday.

The agreement allows workers to establish independent, self-governing trade unions apart from state-controlled organizations.

It also pledges the government to work to improve economic conditions for Polish workers, to relax censorship, to allow greater access by the Roman Catholic church to the media and to release dissidents who had been assisting the strikers.

Anti-socialist elements linked to "Western subversive centers" made political demands to "disorganize the economy" and "divert Poland" from its Communist course, thus prolonging the strikes, the Soviet daily *Pravda* said Monday.

The official Communist Party newspaper ran a 600-word editorial that failed to mention that the strikes were ending, or that the Polish government had made political concessions.

*Pravda* said Polish news reports showed that anti-socialist elements had infiltrated several enterprises at the port of Gdansk and elsewhere on the Baltic coast and "abused the confidence of part of the working class to exploit economic difficulties for counter-revolutionary motives."

The party daily wrote that although the Polish Communist Party central committee had "taken note of the result" of negotiations on Aug. 30, "anti-socialist elements" were now stressing political demands "showing their real aims were unrelated to the economic and social interests of Poland's working class."

The 62-year-old farmer said he found the fox cub last year and had hoped to mate it with a female dog to produce a "perfect house-keeping animal."

The Belgrade tabloid *Vecernje Novosti* quoted Milutin as saying, "I thought the fox had been tamed by now. He would play with the chickens, with the dog and with a cat. He would bark at anyone that came to the house. He was a good house-guard. I had full faith in him."

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Douglas Fraser



ASKED: Cars of the Mexicali-Mexico City "bullet" train that derailed last week are strewn about the track south of Mexicali. At least 15 persons died in the accident.

## Cabinet choices hit

# Iran renews call for assets

TEHRAN, Sept. 1 (Agencies) — The United States could help resolve its hostage crisis with Iran by returning the assets of the late Shah and his family, an Iranian parliamentary commission said Monday.

The suggestion came in a draft reply to a letter from U.S. congressmen who appealed for the liberation of 52 hostages held by Iran since the occupation of the American embassy last Nov. 4.

"By returning the Shah's property and that of his relatives, and by giving priority to this, you can prepare the ground for the resolution of the crisis," the nine-member foreign relations commission said in its draft, which was to be debated by the full Majlis (parliament).

The commission, in what is believed to be the first official Iranian proposal for ending the crisis, also repeated demands for a U.S. acknowledgement of its role in supporting the former Shah's regime.

"The American government can take the first step towards easing the crisis by accepting responsibility and participation in the actions of the Shah's regime, and by compensating the material and spiritual losses inflicted on the Iranian people," the commission said in its reply to the 187 congressmen.

The draft made no mention of a trial against all or some of the hostages. President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr recently opposed a trial but hardliners inside parliament favor some form of legal procedure to denounce 25 years of U.S. involvement in Iran.

The commission defended the embassy seizure, describing it as a popular "natural reaction," and accused Washington of conspiring to topple the Islamic republic.

"We have heard that America is preparing another military intervention in Iran," the commission said.

President Jimmy Carter has strenuously denied rumors of a planned military rescue.

Bani-Sadr has written two letters to parliament to express disapproval with the list of cabinet ministers proposed Sunday by Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Rajai, the *Tehran Times* reported Monday.

It said this was disclosed by the top assistant at the president's office Reza Tagavi. The cabinet consists entirely of allies of parliament's Islamic fundamentalist majority which rejected the president's first nominee for premier.

According to the constitution, ministerial

## Former officer inaugurated Chun pledges elections

SEOUL, Sept. 1 (AP) — Former military strongman Chun Doo-hwan was formally inaugurated as president of South Korea Monday, and immediately promised free elections next year, and an end to martial law "when the political situation has stabilized."

Chun, who has held nearly all power here since last December, also pledged to root out government corruption and to work toward "democracy suited to our political climate," and what he calls a "democratic welfare state."

The 49-year-old army general was elected president last Wednesday by the nation's rubber-stamp electoral college. The vote was purely formal, since Chun was the only candidate and has run the government since a special committee for national security was set up in May.

He is South Korea's third president in two weeks, and the fourth in a year. Then-Prime Minister Choi Kyu-Hah became president when long-time ruler Park Chung-hee was assassinated last Oct. 26. Choi resigned Aug. 16 to clear the way for Chun, and acting Prime Minister Park Chuong-Hoon was acting president for 11 days.

In a prepared inaugural address, Chun praised the "astounding" economic progress under Park Chung-hee, who was Chun's mentor and sponsor. But, he said, "numerous irregularities crept into our society due to the rapidity of change...abuse of official power, the inequitable distribution of wealth, the worship of money, degenerating morality, extremism in political differences and pervasive intolerance among public servants."

When Chun took formal power in May, following anti-government demonstrations in Seoul, he arrested many political and dissident figures, and a number of political leaders have been discredited for alleged corruption.

The new president indicated that when new elections are held, most present politicians will be shut out. "It is my belief that we cannot risk putting the helm of state in the hands of such politicians...a change of generations among politicians is unavoidable," he said.

"The democratic system is a complex and elaborate political institution, one which can hardly function satisfactorily until, and unless, the conditions of maturity it requires are at hand," he said.

These conditions are not present in South Korea, he indicated, but said he will work toward creating them.

"We intend to prepare an efficient constitution that can be relied on to prevent the past politics of confrontation and reform the political climate — in other words, one that recognizes and addresses our reality."

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SEOUL, Sept. 1 (AP) — Former military strongman Chun Doo-hwan was formally inaugurated as president of South Korea Monday, and immediately promised free elections next year, and an end to martial law "when the political situation has stabilized."

Chun, who has held nearly all power here since last December, also pledged to root out government corruption and to work toward "democracy suited to our political climate," and what he calls a "democratic welfare state."

The 49-year-old army general was elected president last Wednesday by the nation's rubber-stamp electoral college. The vote was purely formal, since Chun was the only candidate and has run the government since a special committee for national security was set up in May.

He is South Korea's third president in two weeks, and the fourth in a year. Then-Prime Minister Choi Kyu-Hah became president when long-time ruler Park Chung-hee was assassinated last Oct. 26. Choi resigned Aug. 16 to clear the way for Chun, and acting Prime Minister Park Chuong-Hoon was acting president for 11 days.

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## Good Morning

BY Jihad Khazen

From the middle Fifties when, as a young man, I started to make out the world around me, to the early Sixties when I started working in journalism, and then to the present day, I have formed and maintained the impression that Arab journalism was unique in at least one aspect: the everlasting civil war raging within its ranks, the war of newspaper on newspaper and magazine on magazine. Why this should be is a long story indeed. But there is no alternative but to endure it.

Journalism in the West does not lack in causes for disagreements and tensions. Yet professional competition or political difference is never made the cause for an all out war of vilifications against journals or journalists. *Time* magazine and *Newsweek* have been rivals for half